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The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, December 28, 1745.

From my CHAMBERS.

HO' the immediate Danger from the Progress of our rebellious *Fellow Subjects* seems to be in a great Measure abated, yet, as we are still threaten'd with a formidable Invasion from our most *implacable Enemies*, and may still have too many among us waiting to try their Fortune upon such an Event, I cannot help looking upon the Thoughts of this Correspondent as so very just and seasonable, that they deserve to be prefer'd to any Matter of Amusement; especially as I think they state the Excess of two very opposite, but almost equally dangerous Passions, one of which is apt to operate on almost every Mind at such a Crisis, better than any Thing else I have seen on the Occasion.

H. S.

To the AUTHOR *of the* UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR.

SIR,

'AS the following Thoughts chiefly arise from a Review of Affairs in the present critical Juncture, 'by giving them a Place in your Paper, you will much 'oblige

'Your constant Reader and Admirer,'

R. P.

Ignis & mollitia animi alius alium expectantes cunctamini, videbant Dii immortalibus confisi, qui hanc rempublicam, in maximis sæpe periculis, servavere.—Vigilando, agendo, bene consulendo prospere omnia cedunt. CATO apud SAL.

'THERE is nothing betrays People into more frequent Errors and Misfortunes, than too *sanguine Presumptions*, or too *groundless Despondencies* upon the mere Face of Affairs, whether it be those that regard ordinary and private Life, or those that seem to have a more general and publick Concernment. As to the former, I shall not trouble myself with insisting much upon that Head; but since the publick Concern, especially at these Times of civil Distractions, is entitled to the greatest Share of our Attention, whatever seems to have an Eye to its Welfare, must certainly be a Subject worth any one's Consideration, that thinks himself interested in it: I hope, therefore, it will not be altogether an unprofitable or disagreeable Entertainment to 'shew what fatal Consequences may possibly ensue from 'unwary Prejudices, or spiritless Prepossessions in the present Criterion.

'Perhaps it may not be improper, in the first Place, to enquire into the *natural Causes* of these opposite Qualities of Presumption and Diffidence, as they seem relatively to be interwoven in the very Frame and Constitution of Numbers of Mankind. It has been the Opinion of several, that they are occasion'd from the different Quantity and Warmth of Blood that flows in Man's Body: And they draw this Argument from a Review of the different Tempers in Youth and Age. A Man (say they) just in the Heat and Bloom of Life, rash and intemperate in his Notion of Things; but an old Fellow, the Tide of Blood being run down, is too slow in his Judgment, and is apt to distrust every Thing that carries the most distant Shew of a Possibility that it may give a Turn to his Proceedings. Others again are inclinable to imagine a Man is either considerate or otherwise in Proportion to the Size and Bulk of his Heart. But which of the two is the more probable Cause I shall leave to be determin'd by the Curious. As to my own Part, I think we are too forward or too backward in our Predeterminations of Success in Affairs of Consequence and Importance from a too little Consideration to, and Thought of the Divine Will, the 'All-judging Providence and Supreme Disposer of all 'Things. But still let this be subjoin'd, that as our most 'vigorous Attempts in Pursuit of Advantage, without 'the Hand of the Almighty, are fruitless and vain, so 'an absolutely inactive Dependency on the Omnipotent 'is impious and ridiculous.

'From the Consideration that all sublunary Things 'are in a continual Flux and Uncertainty, one would 'be apt to imagine there could be no Person in the World 'that can be peremptory in his Pre-opinion, that 'whatever is once seemingly established can never be 'shaken, however idle he himself may appear in Support 'of it, or that, if it is shaken, the Event must be necessarily successful whether he concerns himself or not. 'I do not say any of my Countrymen are absolutely got 'into this Way of Thinking with regard to the present 'Crisis; but if a Man may judge from the Behaviour 'of some of them, their high-flown Discourse added, to 'a prejudiced Notion of the Self-sufficiency of o u 'Troops, would make one almost believe so.

'If indeed we were to live under an Establishment 'that was entitled to all the extraordinary Privileges of 'a Country in Romance, that the most chimerical and 'irregular Fancy could possibly invent or describe, there 'might be great Reason for such presumptive Assurances: But as the Case is widely different, and as we 'find our Constitution liable to the same fluctuating 'Condition that others have undergone before, it is not 'to be expected but that we should use our utmost Endeavours, under a Submission to the All-seeing Power, 'to prevent that Destruction which others by not doing 'have felt the dreadful Effects of. Our Dabblers in Politicks are like Smatterers in the Mathematicks; the 'Depth of their Learning is drawn from the *prima facie*, 'or first Principles of Science: But they do not consider 'that Politicks are a Labyrinth that abounds with numberless Intricacies and Windings, thro' which the Clew 'of their shallow Understanding will never be able to 'conduct them.

'The other Set of People, whose *liberum virtutis torrentem congelat metus*, who like the sensitive Plant shrink 'and cast down their Heads at every Touch of ill News, 'are in my Opinion more blameable and ridiculous than 'their Opposites I have just before been mentioning. 'It must certainly be a Fear in the lowest Degree base 'and degenerate, that can disarm us of the Resolution 'to oppose the present surprizing Progress of Papal Tyranny and Arbitrary Power. We look upon a Man 'in common Life to be very unwise and undiscreet that 'will forego the Opportunity of rescuing his Property 'when in Danger, merely because there is a Possibility 'of his being unsuccessful. But how much more extravagantly foolish must he appear in the Eye of every 'true Lover of his Country, who, at a Time when every 'Thing that is most valuable is at Stake, can forbear to 'use his utmost Endeavours in Defence of it, because 'his timorous and desponding Temper would persuade 'him it may be to no Purpose. Despair is the Bane of 'all our Happiness, the Barrier to all brave and virtuous 'Actions. *Possunt, quia posse videntur*, has been a Truth 'founded upon Experience. Nothing is too difficult to 'be obtained by him that upon just Grounds is fixed in 'his Resolutions of obtaining it; and he will never be 'successful that despairs of being so.

'As I would persuade Men to entertain that just and 'moderate Hope for the Welfare of their Country, 'which may push them on briskly to the Defence of it, 'and which every true and wise *Englishman* gives Proof 'of according to his Power and Ability; so I would 'contend that none should be too confident in their 'Opinions of Advantage before hand, so as to blunt 'the Edge of their Endeavours actually to procure it, 'and by that Means suffer themselves to be lull'd into a 'dangerous and fatal Security. If on one Side it may 'be hazardous, like SOCRATES, to be too diffident and 'distrustful; it is equally so on the other Side, like the '*Epicureans*, (*nihil tam metuentes quam ne aliqua de re dubitare viderentur*) to be too sanguine and presumptuous. 'A too great Security of our own Sufficiency will naturally beget in us a Contempt of our Enemies; that 'Contempt, an Inadvertency, and from thence of Consequence ensues our Ruin and Destruction. Any Man 'that is but very little conversant in History, must certainly remember several Instances to confirm him in 'the Truth of this.

'Q. CURTIUS tells us that PORUS's having too high an Opinion of the Strength and Number of his own Forces, *primo humani ingenii vitio spei suæ indulgens*, was almost the principal Cause of his being defeated by ALEXANDER, who, as he was conscious of his being greatly inferior, had nothing but the Vigilancy, Bravery, and Conduct of his little and approved Army to rely on.

'To apply this to my present Purpose. How contemptible soever People of this warm Complexion would make us believe the Strength of the Invader of our Rights to be, it will be necessary for us to be always upon the Guard, to arm ourselves immediately with Courage and Resolution; for 'tis certain he waits only for some favourable Opportunity, when we shall be inadvertent, to put his Designs in Practice. 'Tis our joining together with Hand and Heart, 'tis our possessing ourselves with that due Temperature of Hope and Fear, that will render the Intentions of those implacable Enemies to our Religion, our Laws, our Liberty, and even our Lives abortive.

'DEMOSTHENES his beautiful Expostulation with the *Athenians*, upon almost the like Occasion, may serve as a very good Satire upon our Political Humdrums. I refer the learned Reader to that Passage, as it is in the Original in one of his *Philippics*, both because I should exceed the Limits of my Paper by transcribing it, and because it must suffer extreamly in the Translation. As to those who are inclinable to despair upon any trying Occasion, I have no more to say than that they must necessarily be always unsuccessful, inasmuch as he can never be thought to win any Thing that will venture nothing.

'If any Thing more can be said than what has already, to force Men into a Belief of the real Benefits they enjoy under the mild and happy Administration of his present Majesty, I must leave it to be perform'd by an abler Pen. But as this is a Subject that has been already so largely treated on, and with so much Energy by many, whose Reasons are strengthen'd by the express'd Sense of almost the whole Nation, I think it a Task at present unnecessary.

'Go on then, my brave and valiant Countrymen! Fire Yourselves with the Remembrance of the glorious Deeds of your Ancestors! Let the Blood which you have derived from such generous and worthy Fountains run pure and untainted! Remember it is your Lives, your Liberties, your All you are fighting for! Pursue those Abettors of Tyranny and Oppression! Let those Slaves to Rapine and Extortion feel the dreadful Effects of your awaken'd Fury! Teach the bloody and implacable Enemies to your Country, that *Britons* contemn their Malice as much as they are above the Arts and Treachery. This if you do, immortal 'shall be your Happiness, and immortal Glory your Reward.'

On the Religious Observation of the Fast-Day *on the* 18th *Inst.*

THO' *Britons*, erring from their Father's Way,
To *Foreign Force* and *Rebels* were a Prey,
Repentant Britons may HIS *Aid* recall,
Who made those Fathers terrible to *All*.
The *Sackcloth Weed*, in true Contrition worn,
Engages *Comfort* to the Souls that mourn:
Rais'd by Humility, our Foes at length
Shall feel we come in the ALMIGHTY'S *Strength*.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Peterſbourg, Dec. 24. We have receiv'd the diſagreeable News that the City of Aſtracan has been almoſt entirely reduced to Aſhes by a Fire that broke out there, and that the Merchandizes loſt on this Occaſion are computed to be worth more than 150,000 Rubles. The Engliſh Merchants loſt nothing by this melancholy Accident, their Warehouſes being without the Gates of the City.

Dreſden, Dec. 19. This City being ſurrounded on every Side by the Pruſſians, upon the Retreat of Prince Charles into Bohemia with his own Army and all the Troops that were left after the Battle of Wilſdorff; and as the King, when he ſet out from hence, left Orders not to ſtand a Siege, but to obtain the beſt Capitulation we could, General Boſe, the Commandant, ſent Deputies the 17th Inſtant in the Morning, to the King of Pruſſia, to agree about the Capitulation; to whom his Pruſſian Majeſty made Anſwer, 'That his Word ought to 'be ſufficient for them at preſent; and therefore he aſ-'ſur'd them, that the Inhabitants ſhould not be mo-'leſted in any Thing; but as to the Garriſon, he would 'receive them on no other Footing than as Priſoners of 'War.' Being in no Condition to make Objections, theſe Terms were accepted, and ſo our Sovereign has loſt three Regiments more. Yeſterday the King of Pruſſia enter'd the City on Horſeback, attended by his principal Officers, and follow'd by 3 or 4000 Men, who took Poſſeſſion of the Place. His Pruſſian Majeſty alighted at Prince Lubomirſky's fine Palace, and after reſting himſelf there a little while, he went to the Royal Palace to ſee the two Princes and the two Princeſſes that were left there, viz. Prince Albert, aged ſeven, Prince Clement, who is a Year younger, the Princeſs Maria Apollonia, aged nine, and the Princeſs Maria Cunegonda, who is five Years old. The King embraced them with a great deal of Tenderneſs, aſſuring them that they might make themſelves eaſy, and that he would take all poſſible Care of them. His Majeſty being return'd to Lubomirſky's Palace, the Princes and Princeſſes came to wait upon him with their Thanks for the Regard he had ſhewn them. His Majeſty has given them a Guard, and told them that they may command it in the ſame Manner as they would do their Father's Guards. The King intends to give a Ball to the Ladies To-morrow, and then go back to his Army, which lies at a ſmall Diſtance from the City. All is quiet here at preſent, and the Pruſſian Troops obſerve a ſtrict Diſcipline.

Berlin, Dec. 21. The Loſs which the King's Troops ſuſtain'd in that Battle amounts but to 1000 Men killed, and 2560 wounded.

Extract of a Letter from the Head Quarters of the King of Pruſſia, Dec. 20.

'The Victory which the Army under the Prince of 'Anhalt-Deſſau has gain'd over the Auſtrian and Saxon 'Army, is more conſiderable than we at firſt thought it: 'On the Enemy's Side 2000 Men were kill'd on the 'Spot; the Number of their Wounded amounts to 'near 5000, and we took 7000 Priſoners, among whom 'there are 153 Saxon and ſix Auſtrian Officers: All 'their Artillery fell into the Hands of the Conquerors. 'Prince Charles of Lorrain, after having advanced as 'far as Pirna, retired with his Army into Bohemia, 'and the Saxon Army has taken the ſame Route.

Franckfort, Dec. 23. We hear from Ratiſbon, that the Diet has taken a general Reſolution for arming the Empire.

Ratiſbon, Dec. 23. The Reſolution taken by the three Colleges of the Empire for the Safety of the Germanick Body, contains in Subſtance, 'That a Triple Contin-'gent of Troops ſhall be furniſh'd, in order to form an 'Army of Obſervation or Security, but ſtill without 'prejudicing any Power whatſoever; and that the Em-'peror ſhall be deſir'd to let the Empire know his Mind, 'in regard to the Manner in which it may be proper to 'employ this Army.'

Bruſſels, Dec. 27. According to ſome Advices from the Dutchy of Luxembourg, the City of that Name is as good as block'd up; and we hear that the French have ſent into Arlon four Companies of Miners.

We were alarm'd a few Days ago with the News that ſix Battalions of French Troops had march'd out of Ghent, in order to join the Troops at Dendermond; but we have ſince been inform'd that they took the Rout of the Moſelle. However, we are ſtill apprehenſive that the Enemy will give us ſome Diſturbance this Winter.

Paris, Dec. 24. Laſt Saturday at the Breaking-up of the Council, the King order'd all the Officers of the Army in Flanders, that were in this City, to repair forthwith to their reſpective Corps; ſince which a ſurpriſing Number of them are ſet out. We are aſſured that the Count d'Argenſon receives no Viſits ſince Yeſterday, being buſy, as 'tis pretended, in ſettling Matters for a Journey to Flanders, whither the King may poſſibly go in a little Time, notwithſtanding the Rigour of the Seaſon. His Majeſty is going to publiſh a general Amneſty for all Deſerters, and leave it at their Option to return to their Colours, or go over with the Troops deſign'd for Scotland. The firſt Embarkation, we hear, is to be made the 26th Inſtant, in which above 100 Sail of Tranſports will be employ'd, under Convoy of the combin'd Squadrons of France and Spain, which laſt has already paſſed by Port l'Orient. For this Purpoſe an Embargo has been laid on all the Veſſels at Havre-de-Grace, Calais, Dunkirk, &c. The Embarkation will conſiſt of 15,000 effective Men, beſides a great many Officers and other Volunteers, who have offered to go upon this Expedition, and whoſe Number would be more conſiderable if the Court had thought fit to grant Commiſſions to all thoſe that demanded them. The Pretender's ſecond Son ſet out from hence laſt Wedneſday in a Poſt Chaiſe, accompanied by three Noblemen, and 12 Domeſticks on Horſeback: The Princes of Turenne, Montbazon and Montauban, his Couſins German and Aids de Camp, ſet out yeſterday Morning for St. Omer, which is the general Rendezvous of all the Officers that are to go beyond Sea. The Duke de Richelieu has receiv'd 250,000 Livres for the Expences of his Voyage, and, 'tis ſaid, he is to receive the Batoon of Marſhal of France from the Hands of the Pretender's eldeſt Son: The ſecond Son, we are told, is to have the Title of Generaliſſimo of all the Troops that are to be tranſported to Great Britain. All the Officers employ'd in this Expedition are order'd to part with their ſuperfluous Equipages, and make good Proviſion of Bridles and Saddles.——*Hague Gazette.*

Paris, Dec. 24. Beſides the 15,000 Troops that are to embark at Dunkirk, we reckon near 2000 Volunteers that intend to go over with them to England. The Squadron deſtin'd to convoy this Embarkation is already ſail'd from Breſt, but we don't know how many Ships it conſiſts of. A Director and a Comptroller of the Poſts ſet out the 22d Inſtant for Dunkirk, in order to ſtation Packet-Boats there, that we may have a regular Correſpondence between the Flemiſh and the Engliſh Coaſts as ſoon as the King's Troops ſhall have croſſed the Sea. ——*Utrecht Gazette.*

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Dec. 31.

'A Relation has appear'd on the Part of the Pruſſians 'concerning the Battle fought on the 15th Inſtant near 'Dreſden. It ſays among other Things, that the Prince 'of Anhalt-Deſſau having advanc'd toward the Auſtrian 'and Saxon Army, the latter alſo form'd in Order of 'Battle, the Left Wing extending to Keſſeldorff, and 'the Right, in which was General Grune with his 'Auſtrians, to Benerich. As ſoon as the Prince of 'Anhalt ſaw the Diſpoſition of the Enemy, he cauſed 'the Village of Keſſeldorff, in which were 24 Cannons, 'to be attack'd. It was defended by all the Grenadiers 'of the Army, and Rutowſki's Regiment of Grenadier-'Guards. This Village coſt three ſucceſſive Attacks 'before it could be carried.

'The Left of the Pruſſian Army had more Difficulty 'in coming up, becauſe of an Elevation that cover'd 'the Right Wing of the Auſtrians, and prevented the 'Horſe from acting. The Pruſſian Infantry, neverthe-'leſs, gain'd the Heighth, diſlodg'd the Enemy, and 'got Poſſeſſion of their Cannon. The Victory was 'then compleat, and the Prince of Anhalt detach'd 'General Geſſer, with the Right of the Pruſſian Caval-'ry, to purſue the Fugitives.

'In this Battle the Pruſſians loſt General Herkberg, 'Colonel d'Aſſeburg, and about 20 Officers; and 1000 'kill'd, and 2500 wounded. The Saxons left 3000 dead 'in the Field of Battle. Above 200 of their Officers, 'among whom were four Generals, with 5000 Men, 'were taken Priſoners upon the Spot, and 1100 wound-'ed in the Villages. They loſt alſo five Colours, three 'Standards, one Pair of Kettle-Drums, and forty-eight 'Pieces of Cannon of different Bores.

'The Saxons complain loudly againſt the Auſtrians 'in this Affair, who they ſay, had the moſt advan-'tageous Poſt, and yet made but one faint Reſiſtance, 'retiring as ſoon as the Pruſſians made themſelves Ma-'ſters of the Eminencies; ſo that in this Action they 'had very few Men killed or wounded, and ſcarce any 'taken Priſoners.'

SCOTLAND.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Dec. 14.

'Lord John Drummond inſtead of advancing from 'Perth to attack Stirling, has retir'd again to Montroſe and preſſed Carpenters to refit his Ship which Admiral 'Byng had left for a Wreck; however there are two 'Bomb Veſſels come down to the Road of Leith this 'Morning to throw ſome Bombs into her, to render her 'uſeleſs. It is ſaid by the Rebels haſty Retreat from 'England, they are put in a Pannick; but they can-'not be more than thoſe march'd North from Perth. 'By two Priſoners taken from Lord John Drummond 'it is aſſerted, that their Deſign in refitting their Ship 'was to embark again for France.

Wood-head of Meller nigh Perth. Upon Sunday the 8th Inſtant twelve of the Highlanders from Perth attack'd this ſmall Village, while they thought the Inhabitants were at Church, in order to rob and pillage, according to Cuſtom; upon which the Country People aſſembled to the Number of twenty, in order to prevent this Robbery, and a Scuffle enſuing, ſix of the Highlanders run off, and the other ſix, being deſperate Fellows, attack'd the poor unarm'd People with Guns, Swords, Piſtols and Durks, ſhot one Pitcairn, a Weaver, dead upon the Spot, wounded five or ſix more, three of whom are reckon'd by this Time dead of their Wounds; upon which ſome of the Country People kept one of the Aſſaſſins Priſoner, until Complaint was made to their Officers at Perth: But in Place of Redreſs, a ſtrong Party, to the Number of 100, and an Officer at their Head, came out, and not only reſcued the Priſoner, but completed the plundering of the Village, and mortally wounded a poor old Woman, becauſe ſhe did not haſtily enough light a Candle, that they might ſee to ſearch her Houſe for Money.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Kingſton upon Hull, Nov. 27. This Day Joſeph Buttery, Captain of the Artillery, by Order of General Jones, the Mayor and Juſtices of Peace of the ſaid Town, he has, with the brave Seamen belonging to the Town, placed 40 Pieces of Cannon upon Platforms, at the Out Baſtions and Ramperts for the better Defence and Security of the ſame: The Cannons, with all their Utenſils, are in Order againſt the firſt Aſſault, and we ready under the Command of General Jones, &c. to do our beſt Services, and think it an Honour to ſerve for the Good of his Majeſty King George, and our happy Conſtitution, againſt all falſe Pretenders.

Briſtol, Dec. 21. The Duke of Marlborough Privateer, Capt. Ingleduc, of this Port, has retaken the John, bound from London to Boſton, with Bale Goods and Gunpowder, and ſent her in here.

The Blandford Privateer, Capt. Stonehouſe, lately a Man of War, but purchas'd by ſome Merchants here, has taken and ſent into Liſbon, a Martinico Ship, homeward-bound.

The John and Betſey, Jones, of Pool, from South-Carolina for Falmouth, is taken and carried into Breſt.

The Philadelphia Galley, Smyter, is taken by a French Privateer.

LONDON.

Yeſteday ſe'nnight Admiral Vernon ſent the following Letter to John Norris, Eſq; at Deal-Caſtle.

SIR, *Norwich in the Downs, Dec.* 20.

'As from the Intelligence I have procur'd laſt Night 'of the Enemy's having brought away from Dunkirk 'great Numbers of their ſmall Embarkations, and many 'of them laden with Cannon, Field Carriages, Powder, 'Shot, and other Military Stores; the Iriſh Troops 'being march'd out of Dunkirk towards Calais; Gene-'ral Lowendahl, and many other Officers, being at 'Dunkirk, with a young Perſon among them they call 'the Prince, and was ſaid to be the ſecond Son of the 'Pretender; as I can't but apprehend they are prepar-'for a Deſcent from the Ports of Calais and Boulogn 'and which I ſuſpect may be attempted at Dunge 'where many of my Cruizers are in Motion for, and 'have ſome Thoughts of my moving To-morrow w 'Part of my Ships, if the Weather ſhould be mode 'for a Deſcent; I thought it my Duty, for his M 'ſty's Service, to adviſe you of it, and to deſire you 'communicate this my Letter to the Mayor of D 'and that the neighbouring Towns ſhould have Ad 'for aſſembling for their common Defence; that 'Cruizers Signals, for diſcovering the Approach of 'Enemy, will be their Jack Flag flying at their 'maſt-Head, and firing a Gun every half Hour, a 'deſire they will forward the Alarm. I am, Sir,

'*To John Norris, Eſq; at*
'*Deal-Caſtle; or to the*
'*Mayor of Deal in his*
'*Abſence.*

Your humble Servant,

E. VERNO

Upon receiving the above Letter, the Deputy-Lieutenants of the County of Kent publiſh'd it, with the following Invitation annex'd.

'Every Body who reads the above Letter, willing and 'ready to ſtand up for the Defence of their King and 'Country, their Liberties and Lives, are deſir'd to aſ-'ſemble on Sunday Morning next, 22d Inſtant, as ſoon 'as poſſible, on Horſeback, with ſuch Arms and Am-'munition as they have, and to bring two Days Provi-'ſion of Victuals with them. The Place of Rendez-'vous, or aſſembling, is Swinfield Minis. It is hop'd 'all the Pariſhes and Towns within twenty Miles of 'the Sea-Coaſt any Way will not fail to be there, with 'all the able-bodied Men they have.

'The Pariſhes near to the Minis are deſir'd to bring 'ſome Pick-Axes, Shovels and Axes, along with them, 'beſides their Arms.

'*The Deputy Lieutenants.*'

Extract of a Letter from Canterbury, Dec. 22.

'This Morning about 300 of the Townſmen, headed 'by ſeveral Gentlemen, went from hence on Horſeback 'arm'd with Guns, Swords and Piſtols, and ſix Pio-'neers, to meet the Country People at Swinfield Minis, '10 Miles from this Place, purſuant to an Advertiſe-'ment in our Paper from Admiral Vernon and the De-'puty Lieutenants of the County, to repulſe the Ene-'my in caſe they ſhould attempt to land. There are 'already 4000 Men at Swinfield Minis, with two Days 'Proviſions.

We hear that Admiral Vernon, who has hoiſted his Flag on board the Monmouth, will ſail with ſome other Men of War to lie off Dungeneſs; and that Admiral Martin will continue in the Downs.

Laſt Sunday fifty Tranſports ſail'd from the Nore, in order to bring over the Heſſian Troops from Flanders.

Upon the Rumour of an intended Invaſion from France, the Labouring People of Eſſex have begun to arm themſelves by fixing their Scythes ſtrait on Staves about four Feet long, and thoſe of Kent and Suſſex by fixing their Scythes in like Manner on Poles about eight Feet long.

Three Thouſand Foot and 1000 Horſe are order'd for the Coaſts of Eſſex and Suffolk, and 4000 Foot and 1500 Horſe for the Coaſts of Kent and Suſſex, in order to be ready to oppoſe any Foreign Invaſion.

We hear an Order is iſſued out to ſeveral General Officers, &c. now in London, to have all their Baggage and Servants ready to march at an Hour's Warning.

Lieut. Col. Clayton, of Col. Murray's Regiment of Foot, and who has been a Priſoner at Perth ever ſince the Battle of Preſton Pans, arriv'd here Monday Poſt from Berwick.

'Tis ſuggeſted in Letters from Edinburgh, that the Iriſh and Scotch Officers have ſignified that they were groſly impoſed upon in France before they embark'd for Scotland, by being told that the young Pretender had an Army of 25,000 Men, and that the whole Scotch Nation had ſubmitted to him; whereas they now find that he is flying before the Duke of Cumberland, in or-to conſult his own Safety; and that the beſt Part of Scotland is riſing, or making the utmoſt Effort to oppoſe him.

Monday both Houſes of Parliament adjourned to Tueſday the 7th of January next.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Captain Burt, Commander of the Britannia, a Firſt Rate lately launch'd, and given the Command of the Winchelſea Man of War to Capt. Harmar.

Monday the Lords of the Admiralty were pleaſed to take off the performing of Quarentine, by all Ships coming from Leghorn.

Monday ſix Waggons laden with Money, from on Board the French Eaſt India Ships, taken at Cape Breton, lying at Plymouth, were brought to the Bank of England, under a ſtrong Guard of Soldiers and Sailors.

We hear all the Forts and Caſtles in the Kingdom are order'd to be double garriſon'd, either by his Majeſty's Forces, or the new raiſed Regiments in Default of a ſufficient Number of the former; and that a Magazine of Arms is to be eſtabliſh'd in each of the ſaid Forts and Caſtles, in order to obviate the Inconveniency and Danger of waiting for Arms from the Tower of London upon any ſudden Emergency.

A few Days ago Mr. Baron Clive was married to Miſs Symmonds, a moſt agreeable young Lady with a large Fortune.

Laſt Week Mr. William Whitmore, of Shepperton in Middleſex, an eminent Farmer and Maltſter, was married to Miſs Sally Stone, of the ſame Place, an agreeable Lady, with a Fortune of 10,000 l.

Monday was married by the Rev. Mr. Terrick, at St. George's Southwark, William Hale, of Abbot's-Langley in Hertfordſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Farnaby, Siſter to Sir Thomas Farnaby, of Kippington in the County of Kent, Bart.

On the 17th Inſtant died at his Seat Thornton in Yorkſhire, in the 83d Year of his Age, Sir James Pennyman, Bart. He married Mary, Daughter of Michael Wharton, of Beverley in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, Eſq; by whom he had five Sons and one Daughter, and is ſucceeded in Dignity and Eſtate by his eldeſt ſurviving Son, now Sir William Pennyman, Bart.

Thurſday ſe'nnight the following Numbers were drawn Prizes, viz. 42,957, and 24,053, 1000 l. 44,650, 500 l. 33,917, 48,155, 23,503, and 25,154, 100 l. each.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight the following Numbers were drawn Prizes, viz. 33,739, 500 l. 13,645, 9406, 42,780, 31,201, and 12,702, 100 l. each.

Laſt Saturday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes, viz. 18,542, 48,070, 10,000 l. each; the firſt of which Numbers is the Property of Meſſ. Blake and Lynch, eminent Merchants in Lime-Street-Square, and Mr. Raymond in Nicholas-Lane; which Ticket was loſt, with another, drawn a 20 l. Prize, ſome time ago, between the Rainbow Coffee-Houſe and the India-Houſe; but were laſt Tueſday carry'd to the Proprietors by the Perſon who found it, for which he receiv'd a Reward of 50 l. The laſt, Number 48,070, is the Property of Mr. Cramer, an eminent Apothecary in Fenchurch-Street. No. 13,824, 18,912, 23,524, 45,385, 45,645, and 6197, were drawn Prizes of 100 l. each.

Monday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes, viz. 49,863, and 723, 1000 l. each; 3161, 41,060, 22,061, 11,958, and 16,597, 500 l. each; 9174, 45,035, 34,589, and 29,434, 100 l. each.

Tueſday the following Number were drawn Prizes, viz. 32,279, 2000 l. 7859, 1000 l. 48,461, 500 l. 2321, 44,008, 26,411, 100 l. each.

We hear that on Saturday laſt, by the Vigilance and Inſpection of the Butchers in the Borough of Southwark, they detected three of their Neighbours in killing of diſtemper'd Cows; upon which Information was given to the Fleſh-Taſters, who upon View thereof, with the Advice and Opinion of two of the Principals of the Market, adjudg'd the ſame to be unwholeſome, and burnt it accordingly.

We hear that one of Admiral Warren's Sloops of War has taken on a Cruize a Sloop laden with Flour and other Proviſions for Martinico, where the French are in great Diſtreſs for want of Neceſſaries; as alſo are a great Number of Ships at that Place, who have neither Proviſions or Convoy to carry them Home, and have for that Purpoſe laid ſo long, that they have receiv'd conſiderable Damage.

The York Privateer Capt. Groſvenor, arrived in Margate Road laſt Monday very much ſhatter'd and without Maſts, and carry'd in with her a French Dogger Privateer: The York, the firſt Broad-ſide, kill'd the French Captain and ſeveral of his Men; there were two French Veſſels attack'd her the ſame Time; but finding the Dogger ſtrike, they made off: Capt. Groſvenor, his ſecond Lieutenant, and ſome of his Men, were wounded in the Engagement.

Two French Tranſports from Roan to Boulogne are taken by the Carliſle Privateer, Capt. Owens, and carried into Dover.

They write from Briſtol, that the Duke of Bedford Privateer of that Place had taken a Ship from Canada, and carried her into Cork, ſuppos'd to be laden with Furs.

The John Galley, Craige, from London for Liſbon, who was taken ſome time ſince by a French Man of War, and remain'd in her Cuſtody eight Days, is retaken by the Marlborough Privateer, Capt. Ingleſide, and carried in Briſtol.

The St. George, Quay, from Barbadoes for London, was taken the 21ſt of October in Soundings, by the Scola Privateer, and carried into Bayonne.

The Gudinſthrop, Dalſtrom, from London to Leghorn, is taken and carried into Calais.

The Elizabeth from St. Kitt's, the Phœnix from Barbadoes for Lancaſter, and the Union from London, are taken and carried into Bayonne.

The Chriſtopher, with Pitch and Tar, is taken and carried into Cherbourg.

A Ship with Wine and Brandy is taken and carried into Oſtend.

Letters from Pool adviſe, that four Veſſels, one of them a large Sloop, have been taken this Week between Weymouth and St. Alban's-Head, by a French Dogger Cutter, and Shallop Privateer.

A Brigantine with Tobacco, and five Corn Ships, are taken and carried into Dieppe.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, dated Dec. 12, *at* o'Clock at Night.

'The Ambuſcade Privateer, of 20 Guns, brought 'into Cove this Evening a Spaniſh Ship, that mounted '10 Guns. She was bound from St. Andero to Ferol 'for Orders, and from thence for Scotland; but was 'driven out of the Way by contrary Winds, and was 'taken 80 Leagues N. W. of Ferol. She has on board '2500 Muſkets and Bayonets, 100 Barrels of Gun-'powder, 14000 Flints, 70 Cheſts of Muſket Balls, 'and 1200 Piſtols.——They threw over-board their 'Guns, and Papers, and (as ſome of the Crew told the 'Privateer's People) 12,000 Piſtoles.——There is one 'Loftus, a Captain of Spaniſh Horſe, and 27 Men, on 'board. He ſays his Father left this Kingdom 60 Years 'ago, and was afterwards a Banker in Paris.——There 'is alſo on board one Carrol, a Prieſt, born in Dublin; 'who ſays he can make great Diſcoveries, if he meets 'with Favour. He ſays alſo, that there are four French 'Men of War and three Tranſports at Ferol, bound to 'Scotland.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Dec. 19.

Whitehall, Dec. 17. Letters from Marſhal Wade of the 15th from Rippon mention, that it had been reſolv'd to march the Troops, which were then incamp'd at Boroughbridge, in ſeveral Diviſions, by Reaſon of the Inclemency of the Seaſon, ſo as to put them under Cover every Night 'till they ſhould arrive at or near Newcaſtle; in purſuance of which, 1000 detach'd Engliſh Foot were to march upon the 15th by Northallerton, Darlington and Durham, to Newcaſtle, and were to be follow'd ſucceſſively by the reſt of the Army.

Whitehall, Dec. 17. By Advices from Wigan of the 14th his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland came thither the Night before from Macclesfield. There were Advices there, that the firſt Diviſion of the Rebels went from Preſton on Thurſday, but their Rear ſtaid there 'till Ten o'Clock on Friday Morning.

Whitehall, Dec. 18 By Advices from Preſton of the 14th, Major-General Oglethorpe, with his Cavalry, was at Garſtang that Morning, and was to advance that Night with his whole Corps, and poſt his Regulars on Elmb Moor, which begins about three Miles on this Side Lancaſter, and extends beyond the Town, and his Irregulars were to be detach'd in ſmall Patroles, ſupported by Parties of the Regulars, with Orders to attack any Patroles of the Rebels which they might fall in with. If the Rebels march'd off, General Oglethorpe was to purſue them, and fall upon their Rear, giving Notice immediately to Major Wheatly, who was poſted at Garſtang with a conſiderable Body of Dragoons to ſupport him, and the Major was to be ſupported by the Troops from Preſton. The Liverpool Companies were order'd to march from Warrington, and would arrive at Preſton upon the 16th. The Perſon called Duke of Perth, with about 150 Horſe, left the Rebel Army upon the 13th at Lancaſter, and took the Road towards Carliſle, giving out that he was going to fetch a Reinforcement. Notice thereof had been ſent to all the Towns thro' which he was to paſs, and it was hoped the Country People would intercept him. About twenty Rebel Stragglers had been pick'd up in different Places. The Town of Liverpool had ſent four Perſons to attend his Royal Highneſs, with Orders to ſupply the Troops with whatever they ſtood in Need of.

By Advices from Preſton of the 15th, the Rebels began to march out of Lancaſter at Eight o'Clock the Night before in a very great Hurry, the Baggage proceeded firſt. They were marching out in different Bodies all Night. The laſt of them left that Town at Eight o'Clock in the Morning of the 15th. They took the Road to Kendal.

Letters of the 16th from Preſton mention, that General Oglethorpe had receiv'd Orders to puſh beyond Lancaſter; that his Royal Highneſs the Duke propos'd to be there with the whole Corps that Day; that Brigadier Bligh was to be at Preſton upon the ſame Day; and that Lord Sempil, with the two Regiments of Scotch Fuzileers, was to follow him thither with the utmoſt Expedition.

Some Priſoners that have been taken and examin'd make the Number of the Rebels amount to 8000, including Women and Boys, and ſay, that amongſt them there are about 2000 of the Men of the Clans well arm'd with Guns and Broad Swords, the reſt conſiſting chiefly of Athol Men and Lowlanders, who are but indifferently armed; that they have 15 Pieces of Cannon of Three or Four Pounders; that one Sullivan (who has been in the French Service) has the Care of their Artillery; that from their firſt entring England, 'till

they came to Derby, they ſeem'd reſolved upon marching directly to London; but that at Derby, having heard how the Duke of Cumberland's Army was poſted, a Council of War was call'd, in which it was reſolv'd to return by Carliſle into Scotland; that there was a Perſon with the Rebels who ſtiled himſelf the French Embaſſador; and that great Numbers of the Men had often declar'd, that if they could get back into Scotland, they would leave the Army, and return to their reſpective Abodes.

Apulby, Dec. 14. In Obedience to a Letter ſent to the Deputy Lieutenants of Weſtmorland and Cumberland, by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, requiring them, by all Means, to retard and obſtruct the March of the Rebels through thoſe two Counties, a Reſolution has been juſt taken to raiſe Part of the Country to demoliſh Waſtal Bridge, to make the Road from Kendal to Shap impaſſable for the Artillery of the Rebels, or any Wheel Carriages; and for the ſame Reaſon to break up the Road down Grandge Hawſe; whereby it is hop'd their March may be ſo far retarded as to give Time to his Royal Highneſs's Army to come up with them before they can get clear of theſe Counties. About Ten this Morning the Van Guard of the Rebels, conſiſting of 110 Men, equipp'd and accoutred like Huſſars, enter'd Kendal on Horſeback, with a Chaiſe, in which was a Perſon in Woman's Dreſs, rode up the Town quietly, and turn'd through the Fiſh Market down to the Bridge leading to Penrith; but as they were purſuing their Route through the Town, without ſtopping, and were almoſt got out of it, a Gun was fir'd out of a Houſe, and one of the Rebels kill'd; whereupon the Town's People clos'd in, and took two more Priſoners. The reſt of them gallop'd on towards the Bridge, where a Halt was made on a ſudden, a few Muſkets diſcharg'd at the People, and an Hoſtler and Shoemaker thereby kill'd upon the Spot. They then made a general Volley, but without doing any more Miſchief; and after that purſued their Way as faſt as they could towards Shap. Their Horſes ſeem'd very much harraſs'd and jaded.

Lancaſter, Dec. 17. A Party of Rebel Horſe (about 100) amongſt whom was the Duke of Perth, ſo called, paſs'd through Kendal on Saturday Morning about Ten; the Country and Town's People mobb'd their Rear, which fir'd and kill'd two or three, and proceeded towards Penrith. On Sunday after Dinner a Party of Horſe came into Kendal, amongſt whom was their Commiſſary; and an Hour afterwards came the reſt, Horſe and Foot, and were coming in 'till after dark. Their Artillery, conſiſting of twelve or thirteen ſmall Pieces, was about the Middle of the Corps, with ſeveral cover'd Carts. The Duke of Perth, ſo called, after the Scuffle above-mention'd at Kendal, proceeded on to Shap, and intended for Penrith; but ſeeing the Beacons on Fire, and hearing it was done to call in the Country, ſent a ſmall Party to the Round Table, which is one Mile on this Side Penrith, and five from Shap, to make Enquiries; and finding it true, he return'd for Safety to Kendal, about Two in the Morning of the 16th. Betwixt Four and Five the Drums began to beat, and the Men march'd out from Day-break 'till near Ten, in the ſame Order they enter'd, Lord George Murray being with the laſt Company.

On Sunday Night Miſchief was apprehended at Kendal, but the Magiſtrates pacified the Heads of the Rebels in ſome Meaſure; but on Monday Morning, after the Alarm, they behav'd very rudely, and exacted a Sum of Money; and the laſt of them plunder'd ſome Houſes for Liquors, ſtripp'd thoſe they met of their Shoes, and attempted to fire a Houſe.

Whitehall, Dec. 19. By an Expreſs juſt arriv'd from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, dated at Lancaſter the 17th there is Advice, that General Oglethorpe with the Avant-Guard, was to be at Shap that Day, and the reſt of his Royal Highneſs's Forces were on their March for Kendal, and were to reſt there that Night. That on the 16th in the Morning the Rebels march'd from Kendal, but not being able to reach Penrith as they intended, were forced to lie at Shap.

Hague, Dec. 24. All the Letters arriv'd To-day from Paris, are full of the Diſpoſitions making for the Invaſion of England, but vary a little in the Force of the Corps deſtin'd for that Service. The higheſt Accounts put it at about 12,000 Men.

Admiralty-Office, Dec. 19. By Letters juſt arriv'd from Vice-Admiral Townſhend, dated in Prince Rupert's Bay, Dominica, the 8th of November 1745, there is an Account, that the Admiral, with his Fleet, being off the Iſland of Martinico, the 3d of October, had been join'd by the Woolwich and Pembroke, with two Martinico Ships, (one of them a Letter of Marque Ship of 16 Guns) the Captain whereof taking the Pembroke for a ſmaller Ship than ſhe was, fired ſeveral Broadſides at her, and the Pembroke in Return fir'd into her, and kill'd the Captain with 10 of his Men, and ſhot away his Mizen-Maſt by the Board, on which ſhe ſtruck. The whole Number of Men taken Priſoners on Board the two Prizes, were 95.

In the Morning of the 22d of October, the Vice-Admiral being cloſe under the North End of the Iſland, ſaw ſome Sails, to which he gave Chace, and diſcover'd two of them to be French Privateer Sloops, and a third a Prize which they had taken, laden with Proviſion from Dublin: The Vice-Admiral retook this laſt, and ſunk one of the others.

On the 31ſt, about Seven in the Morning, he diſcover'd 40 Sail of French Ships coming round the South End of Martinico, cloſe under the Shore, which he ſtemm'd with, and ſoon drew near enough to make them. Five or Six appear'd to be pretty large Ships, whereupon the Admiral form'd the Line of Battle. But finding their Commodore endeavour to avoid him, he haul'd down the Signal for the Line, order'd a general Chace, and purſued the Enemy with all the Expedition poſſible, which ſucceeded ſo well, that ſeveral of the French Ships were driven to Leeward, and taken up by thoſe of his Majeſty's Squadron. Vice-Admiral Townſhend continued to purſue the Men of War, and one of them, call'd the Ruby, carrying away her Topmaſt, the Lenox got near enough to exchange ſome Broadſides, and forced her on Shore, into a ſandy Bay, under a Fortification on the South Side. The Commodore, which was called the Magnanimous, of 80 Guns, with great Difficulty got under the Protection of Fort Royal and a Battery of 40 Guns on the oppoſite Shore; but being in great Hurry and Confuſion, ran a-ground, where he lay about 48 Hours, and in the Opinion of every Body muſt have receiv'd conſiderable Damage. The reſt of the Day was ſpent in cutting their Trade out, and burning and deſtroying them. Fifteen were taken that Afternoon, and three burnt, and ſome bulged upon the Rocks. The next Morning the Vice-Admiral order'd the Dreadnought and Ipſwich in, to attempt the 60 Gun Ship which lay aſhore. They fired ſome Broadſides at her, but finding the Shot did no Execution, quitted the Enterprize as impracticable. The next Day ſome of the Trade having ſhelter'd themſelves under the Shore, the Vice-Admiral order'd the Ipſwich, Argyle, and Severn, to deſtroy them, and they accordingly burnt a Ship and a Snow, and brought off a Brigantine. The Day after, being the 2d of November, was employ'd in burning and deſtroying what other Veſſels lay along Shore; and the Vice-Admiral writes, that upon the whole, he believes about thirty Sail have been taken, ſunk, burnt, and deſtroy'd; and that, as the Enemy had great Need of this Convoy, their Diſtreſs, upon the Diſappointment of receiving it, muſt be inconceivable. Theſe Letters add, that the French had lately loſt a 36 Gun Ship going into St. John's Porto Rico, and had then but three Men of War left in thoſe Seas.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Dec. 21. Letters receiv'd this Morning from the Duke of Cumberland, by a Meſſenger who left his Royal Highneſs on Thurſday Morning laſt, bring an Account, that he had come up with the Rebels on Wedneſday Night with his Cavalry, after ten Hours March, juſt beyond Lowther Hall, which the Rebels abandon'd on our Approach, and threw themſelves into a Village call'd Clifton, within three Miles of Penrith, which Village his Royal Highneſs immediately attack'd with the Dragoons diſmounted, who behav'd extremely well, and drove the Rebels out of it in an Hour's Time, tho' a very ſtrong and defenſible Poſt. The Loſs of the Rebels could not be known, as it was quite dark before the Skirmiſh was over: That of the King's Forces amounted to about 40 Men kill'd and wounded, and four Officers wounded, but not mortally, viz. Colonel Honeywood, Captain Eaſt, and the two Cornets Owen and Hamilton. A Captain Hamilton of the Rebels was taken Priſoner much wounded. After the Action, the Rebels retir'd to four Miles Diſtance, and his Royal Highneſs intended to purſue them as ſoon as poſſible.

Dover, Dec. 20. Yeſterday in the Forenoon two of our Privateers fell in with a Fleet of Tranſports from Dunkirk, bound as they ſuppoſed to Calais or Boulogne, to take in Troops. They were moſtly Fiſhing Boats and ſmall Veſſels, and about 60 Sail of them. About 17 of which the ſaid Privateers drove aſhore near Calais. They blowed up one laden with Cannon, Powder, and other Warlike Stores; ſunk two, and brought three away, two of which are in this Pier, and the third loſt in our Bay.

The Veſſels that are taken have all ſome Warlike Stores on Board, ſuch as ſmall Cannon, Powder and Ball, ſome Horſe Collars, and Poles about ſeven Feet long, ſpiked with Iron at both Ends.

Edinburgh, Dec. 14. The Earl of Loudon marched on the 3d from Inverneſs to Fort Auguſtus with 600 Men, and reach that Place without any Oppoſition.

The Rebels at Perth have begun to make a Ditch round the Town, which it is given out they intend to fortify.

Penrith, Dec. 20. The Rebels having carried off their Killed and Wounded, when they were driven out of the Village of Clifton by the King's Forces, it has not been poſſible to aſcertain their Loſs; but ſince that Affair about ſeventy of their People have been taken Priſoners.

Of the King's Forces, the Regiment that ſuffer'd the moſt, was his Majeſty's own Regiment of Dragoons, ſome Officers of which being wounded, the Rebels cried, *No Quarter,——Murder them.*——And they receiv'd ſeveral Wounds after they were down.

About Ten o'Clock on Wedneſday Night that Corps of the Rebels which was at Penrith, and had order'd their Cannon and Baggage to advance during the Skirmiſh, retired with the utmoſt Precipitation to Carliſle, where they arriv'd Yeſterday Morning about Ten. It was ſo dark, and the Country ſo cover'd, that it was not poſſible to purſue them that Night, and the Troops being fatigued with the forc'd Marches they had made thro' very bad Roads, they halted at Penrith Yeſterday, and were join'd laſt Night by the greateſt Part of the Foot, and by the Remainder this Morning.

By the beſt Accounts the Rebels are ſtill at Carliſle, but it is thought their Intention is to go off To-morrow, if the Rivers and Floods will permit them. If they continue there, his Royal Highneſs propoſes to inveſt the Town To-morrow with the Troops now here, and the Detachment from Marſhal Wade's Army, and a Train of Battering Cannon from Whitehaven, which is to be To-day at Cockermouth, and has Orders to move with the whole Poſſe Comitatus, which will be aſſembled To-morrow at Wigtoun.

Dublin, Dec. 17. A French Weſt-India Ship, worth 15,000 l. was brought into Cork Yeſterday.

Newcaſtle, Dec. 21. Marſhal Wade arriv'd here Yeſterday, and gave Orders for the immediate March of 1000 Foot and 50 Horſe, to join his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland in the Neighbourhood of Carliſle. Thoſe Troops marched accordingly from hence this Morning, and will be To-morrow Night at Haltwheſel.

Whitehall, Dec. 24. This Day arriv'd a Courier from Dreſden with Letters from the Hon. Thomas Villers, Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Saxony, giving an Account, that on the 25th Inſtant, N. S. two Treaties of Peace were ſign'd there, under his Majeſty's Mediation, by the reſpective Plenipotentiaries, viz. one between the Empreſs Queen of Hungary, the King of Pruſſia; and the other between his Pruſſian Majeſty, and the King of Poland Elector of Saxony.

Whitehall, Dec. 24. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint his Grace Charles Duke of Bolton, to be Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's Forces.

BANKRUPTS.

Daniel Webb, of Princes-ſtreet, London, Merchant.

Richard Green and Norton Amber, of the Strand in the County of Middleſex, Goldſmiths and Bankers and Partners.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties this Year.

Diſeaſes. Aged 1843. Conſumption 4015. Convulſions 5728. Dropſy 1094. Fever 2690. Small Pox 1206. Tetin 1048.

Caſualties. Broken Limbs 10. Bruiſed 4. Burnt 11. Choaked with Fat 2. Drown'd 99 Exceſſive Drinking 41. Executed 17. Found dead 52. Fractur'd Sculls 10. Frighted 1. Kill'd by Falls and ſeveral other Accidents 46. Murder'd 3. Overlaid 80. Poiſon'd 1. Scalded 4. Self Murder 32. Smother'd 2. Stabb'd 2. Starved 5. Suffocated 7.

Total 4209.

Whereof have died

Under Two Years old	7689	Seventy and Eighty	1065
Between Two and Five	1631	Eighty and Ninety	437
Five and Ten	672	Ninety and a Hundred	77
Ten and Twenty	626	A Hundred	3
Twenty and Thirty	1695	A Hundred and Two	1
Thirty and Forty	1040	A Hundred and Three	1
Forty and Fifty	2332	A Hundred and Five	1
Fifty and Sixty	1741	A Hundred and Eleven	1
Sixty and Seventy	1382	A Hundred	In all 14078

Chriſten'd Males 7278 Females 6828 In all 21256

Buried Males — 10468 Females this Year 690.

Increas'd in the P[illegible]

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